

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.25 Per Month, Foreign \$.35
Per Year \$3.00 Per Year, Foreign \$4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1912

THE KINNEY SCARECROWS.

W. Kinney's indictment of Governor Frear—for none will credit Kubio with such clever ideas or the language of the latest charges, published in this issue—has clever handling of a number of the issues territorial frequently discussed, at the same time, an adroit perversion of the facts. Mr. Kinney reviews all the troubles the Territory has had since annexation—with the exception of the Japanese strike and the cannery raids upon the Hawaiian labor supply—and places the blame of about everything upon Governor Frear.

Frear is held responsible by Kinney for the importation of the Chinese prior to annexation; he is to blame for the pouring into the country of the Japanese for the ten years prior to the American-Japanese understanding; he is to blame for the fact that many of the largest taxpayers are willing to consider with a feeling of relief the idea of a commission rule; he is to blame for the fact that the military and naval authorities are disgusted with the general incompetence of the Honolulu municipal government; he is to blame for the fact that not one homestead out of five open and available for settlement is being taken up, and he is to blame for the race issue being fostered by such men as Kubio, Deane, Coelho, Wise and others.

Mr. Kinney does not blame the Governor for the leaf-hopper visitation or for the Kau lava flow, but he might, with about as good grounds as he has for the allegations actually advanced.

As a matter of fact, and Mr. Kinney knows this just as well as everyone else in Hawaii, Governor Frear has devoted practically his entire time since his appointment as Governor in working towards a remedy for the very things he is charged with being responsible for. The Americanization of the Territory has been his great object and towards this he has made steady and consistent progress in the face of a lack of plantation support and despite constant opposition from the majority of the electors. If it be that commission government should replace the present territorial status, it will be due wholly to the fact that progressive government is being blocked and retarded by the voters of Hawaii and because the advocates of the forward movement, such as Governor Frear and his friends, can not wholly cope with the retrogressive ideals of the majority.

The past week has furnished some excellent samples of the prevailing ideas. On Hawaii, the Governor is being attacked in the Hawaiian papers because he is held responsible for settling the Haiku lands with mainland Americans, while the English press of that island hail the adverse Hakalan homestead decision—where the administration is attempting to force homesteaders to live up to the spirit of the law—as a victory for "the people" against the administration. On Maui, former Senator Coelho heads the anti-Frear forces on the same Haiku issue, claiming that the Governor is bringing malfeasance to Hawaii to settle on the land which the Hawaiians want. Here, in Honolulu, Supervisor Low is attacking the sheriff for giving employment to discharged American soldiers, while the Democrats, of which party Mr. Kinney is the leader, are attacking the Governor because American soldiers have been employed by the board of health.

The truth of the matter is that the main opposition to Governor Frear at home is because he is attempting to Americanize Hawaii and to govern the Territory along progressive American lines, while the basis of the attacks upon him as presented at Washington by Kinney, Ashford and Kubio, are on grounds exactly the opposite.

Mr. Kinney refers to the fact that only 174 homesteads were taken up last year, neglecting to state that this was the first year of the new land law, all the machinery of which had to be put into operation, and neglecting to state that in the first eight months of the present year there have been 216 homesteads located with over a thousand other homestead lots opened and awaiting settlers who are not in sight. More homesteads have been opened during the past year than in the seven previous, but they are for legitimate homesteaders. Kinney and Kubio claim that the Hawaiians can not get land, while there are now enough homesteads awaiting legitimate claimants to supply practically every Hawaiian head of a family in the group, and the Hawaiians simply will not take the homesteads.

Both Kinney and Kubio have pointed out truthfully some of the conditions operating against the advancement of Hawaii, but they have departed far from the truth in attempting to fasten the blame upon the Governor. For the conditions they cite both Kubio and his Democratic attorney are much more to blame than Frear. The Governor has frequently raised his voice in open protest, while the leader of the local Democrats and the Delegate have never openly locally discussed the many issues they have brought up in their charges at Washington. Had either one or both of them ever come out here in open support of the Governor and his policies, many of the things complained of might have been remedied or been placed in the way of remedying.

The Governor will have probably less difficulty in knocking down Kinney's scarecrows than he had in exposing the ignorance of facts upon which the Ashford-Kubio charges were based.

LABOR'S MIGHT.

No better illustration of the strength into which modern labor unions have grown could be found than in the strike which is at present tearing at the foundations of British commerce and English traffic. Daily, say the dispatches, the situation is growing graver. Coal is the life of modern industry. Without it factories are shut down and traffic forced to suspend. Next to the farmer the coal miner, at the bottom of the ladder, supports the modern world. When he quits his work and prevents others from working the mines, the districts he supplies writhe helplessly, the factories he has been feeding die, the locomotives he has been furnishing with fuel stop.

It is too far from the scene of action to discuss the rights and wrongs concerned in the British strike intelligently, but there is one phase of the situation which the most careless can read at a glance. The people of England are suffering that the strike may continue. Judging the present by past experiences it is likely that both sides to the struggle are more or less to blame. Is it not time that the British government stepped in and settled the matter with a strong hand? That government is not handicapped with the countless yards of red tape which binds our government tightly whenever any legislation or executive action is required in such cases.

It is to be hoped that the move which Asquith's ministry must take will be a wise one. The Minimum Wage scale bill which is to be introduced into parliament this week may be the solution to the problem, but with the memory of historical fights between workers and employers, it is more than likely it is but a palliative and will not go to the root of the trouble. What is wanted is something that will put an end to such industrial warfare by removing the often causeless suspicion of both parties to the strife toward each other. With understanding comes goodwill. It were better to make even an abortive move in that direction than to waste time and effort in putting through some nostrum of theorists in the vain hope of staving off for a longer time the next clash between capital and labor.

SUN YAT SEN AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

It is so rare that a man is found willing to subordinate his own personality for the sake of a cause that when the world discovers him the naturally mean and the small natured, are apt to raise their yawn in sheer disgust at being unable to understand the higher, finer motives which actuated him. So it has been with Sun Yat Sen. So it was with our own Washington, who, offered a crown, drew down a vast spatter from the mud-heads of his time, for his failure to take advantage of the opportunity. But what we of Honolulu think of Sun Yat Sen and his act, may please and cheer him, or hurt and discourage him, but it can not affect the esteem which his own nation and others feel for him.

In Japan the real significance of Doctor Sun's renunciation is understood better perhaps than anywhere else outside of his own country. Learning that Yuan Shih-Kai had been elected first President of the Chinese Republic by the Republican Council, the Jiji of Tokio, says it views the election as another great step in the development of the situation since the Emperor's abdication. There is no doubt now it continues that Yuan Shih-Kai will be the future head of the state, no matter where the seat of the central government may be. As to the cause of its decision, the journal particularizes Sun Yat Sen's recommendation of Yuan by resigning his own position as Provisional President of the Nanking government. The journal admires his disinterestedness in giving

up worldly honors, and being content with the fact that the Republic of China has now been realized.

Still another point of view is expressed by the National Review of China, which in a lead editorial says in part: "The whole nation has had a brilliant example set by its appointed president, Doctor Sun, whose chivalrous and self-sacrificing spirit in resigning an honor which was his just reward for many years of devotion to the cause he had at heart places him above the far famed farmer statesman of Rome, and not far below the more modern Cincinnatus, whose unselfish devotion went far to establishing the republic across the Pacific. The spirit which has moved this man is not lacking elsewhere in China."

Other examples of a like nature might be culled from other papers and even the foes of republicanism in China are to be found among the admirers of the Hawaiian doctor who has done so much for the cause of humanity while working for his own race. But most significant of all testimonials to Doctor Sun is the statement from Yuan Shih-Kai in which the new provisional president acknowledges the debt which he as well as China owes the doctor and speaks of his "shame in taking up the cause when the heat of the fight has passed."

TO HELP A GOOD CAUSE.

Among the other methods of showing its envy of the superior news service given day after day by The Advertiser, the Hawaiian Star persistently and foolishly denies the receipt by this paper of the cablegrams upon which news stories are based. Yesterday, for instance, the Star stated:

The Associated Press brought the news of the senate's action on treaties to the afternoon press in thirty-five words. It did not repeat the cable to the morning service; it never does, for obvious reasons. Yet the Advertiser made 157 words out of the same dispatch without adding a new fact or giving any new light. This was mere padding which is one important reason why doubt is thrown on any important message The Advertiser prints and why people are more and more turning to the Star to find out what news the Associated Press actually sends. As to the English and French treaties—which The Advertiser said months ago had been ratified before they had even been debated—the Star gave all the current information about the senate's course yesterday, including the original skeletonized version. And it was the only paper that did, the Bulletin having gone almost as deep into the mud of padded revision, as The Advertiser did into the mire.

We do not propose wasting time or space in replying to the general biliousness of the Star, but we will make this offer: The Advertiser will give one hundred dollars to the Chinese Famine Relief Fund if it can not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the editor of the Star that it received its own cable from the Associated Press regarding the senate action on the arbitration treaties, provided the Star will give a like amount to the same fund when shown that its editorial is either a comment on something it knows nothing about or is written as a deliberate lie in order to boost itself.

Let us see if the Star is so sure of its own editorial expressions that it is willing to help a good cause along. The Advertiser will submit its proof to any professional or business man of the city the Star may care to name as a judge.

Not a Candidate, Says L. A. Thurston

The rumor that I am a candidate for the governorship, and that I would accept the position if it were offered, has no foundation in fact. I consider it the duty of every citizen to devote a part of his life to public work, and in pursuance thereof, I was almost continuously engaged in executive or legislative work from 1886 to 1908, and have since been a member of several unpaid public boards. I consider that I have "served my term" and am now entitled to "fight in the ranks" as a private citizen.

My unqualified opinion is that Governor Frear has "made good," and that the public interests will be best served by his reappointment. I think that the present Governor is better fitted for the position by education, ability and experience than any other available man.

It is a distasteful thing to me to decline a position which has not been offered, and which probably never will be offered to me; but silence might be construed into consent, with the incidental inference that I at least acquiesce in displacing Governor Frear. I consider that the failure to reappoint the Governor will be distinctly injurious to the cause of good government in Hawaii, for it will amount to formal notice that faithful, impartial and constructive work in office does not suffice to secure continued support against personal attacks based on inadequate grounds.

Under the circumstances it seems to me excusable to publicly make the statement that I am not a candidate; will not accept if offered the position, and am a firm believer that the best interests of Hawaii as a whole, will be served by Governor Frear's reappointment.

With all due appreciation of the confidence expressed by some in my ability to fill the office, I ask that no further steps be taken looking to that end. Understanding that representations have been made looking toward a consideration of my name, for appointment as Governor, I have notified the Washington authorities of my views along the lines above set forth.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

HAWAII CHINESE TO MAKE CONCERTED ATTACK ON MANCHUS BY MEANS OF PRAYER

A long fiery stream of patriotism, the Chinese population of Honolulu will pour through Honolulu streets on the eighteenth of this month, possibly in the evening, and in their own peculiar fashion—with all the elaboration and ornateness of Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese—will pray for the death of the Manchus.

Popping firecrackers, exploding bombs, all the noise that to the Chinese mind spells so much spirituality, will be there. Young and old, all classes, they will turn out to give the late oppressors the coup de grace of prayer. They will shout their appeals to heaven and they shall be wafted therewards on the ascending incense from seven million firecrackers more or less. It is going to be some prayer.

Outside of the actual fact, no de-

tails of this last ornate ceremony which the revolution has evoked have been announced. It is a sight, they promise their racial neighbors, that will be one that will be worth seeing. The curious, the student, the traveler will all find elements of interest in it for them.

This prayer is to be world wide. If concentration of minds cuts anywhere near the figure somewhere in north China will represent the Manchus. If mental telepathy is what they say it is, the Tartars will be hit by a message that will knock them so far into the middle of the middle ages that they will never come back. The whole Chinese world, with its little fender in Honolulu and Hawaii will be combined to create a mental message to them there Manchus that will make them look sick. It sure will.

FISHER MAY COME AFTER ALL

Continued from Page one.

Fisher Cabled.

That message was cabled out to Hawaii, although there have been intimations here that its correct purport was not given. Anyhow the secretary cabled and directed that the substance of it be made public that he could not go to Hawaii as special commissioner from New Orleans, as he had planned to do before leaving Washington. He did not make it plain in his message from Panama, whether he would surely go to Hawaii at some subsequent date. That was seized upon in some quarters as evidence that he would not go at all and that no one would go. Any such inference is unwarranted. The secretary had an understanding with the President by which he would come up from Panama and start from New Orleans for San Francisco and Honolulu.

Due to Return Yesterday.

The facts are that the secretary has some important business to attend to which makes it impossible for him to take his trip to Hawaii immediately after his return from Panama. That is as far as the authentic information

goes. Mr. Gove, Mr. Fisher's private secretary, said today that he had no further information, as Mr. Fisher had communicated nothing beyond that. Over at the White House, however, it is stated that there is every prospect of a special commissioner being sent. The President is very busy with many things and naturally will take no further action until after Secretary Fisher has returned. That will be some time before March 10, according to present advice.

At the offices in the department of the interior, where vigorous denials had been made about the special commissioner story, there is now a very different tone. Those who scoffed about the special commissioner and insisted there would be none are now acquiescent. They say that there is no prospect of any settlement right away of the case of Governor Frear.

The Politics of It.

Early in the controversy as to the special commissioner The Advertiser correspondent stated in letters to Honolulu, that the arrangement was in some measure political. The Delegate had demanded a special commissioner. He was in a position to bring the secretary of the interior and the President to his terms, because the President wants Taft delegates from Hawaii. There is so much stress and was then—for it was known that early ex-President Roosevelt would likely enter the race—that the President could take no

chances. Politicians who went to the White House and demanded anything anywhere within the range of possibilities simply got it and walked away.

But such an arrangement between the President and the Delegate was quietly made, as would be expected, and was not known in the outer offices. Neither was the President likely to discuss it volubly with every Tom, Dick and Harry who got within shot of the White House offices.

Move Slowly.

There is no reason to expect that the arrangement will be repudiated, now that Taft delegates from Hawaii are assured, according to cable dispatches. The White House states that it is still the purpose to send a special commissioner. Those who said there would be none are now claiming that it will be simply a special commissioner to look into the land question, without any reference to the Frear case, but that will be determined by events.

It must be remembered that such matters move slowly at Washington. Some of the cable dispatches, abbreviated so much there was an inference the appointment might be made immediately, were somewhat misleading. There has been no special warrant at any time for saying that the special commissioner would be named at once. Weeks pass quickly in the crowded offices at Washington, where most business is done leisurely and there are many things to distract attention.

Fisher's Father Here.

The father of Secretary of the Interior W. L. Fisher was a visitor in Honolulu yesterday, and during a call upon Governor Frear expressed disappointment that his distinguished son had not been able to accompany him to Honolulu. The father of the secretary is Dr. Daniel Webster Fisher, former president of Hanover College, Indiana. He is on his way to the Far East, and left yesterday afternoon on the Siberia.

The fact that Secretary Fisher had hoped to come to Hawaii at about this time developed during Doctor Fisher's call upon the Governor, when the father of the cabinet officer remarked to the Governor that his son had hoped to travel with him as far as Hawaii, on Doctor Fisher's trip to the Orient. This is in line with the report that Secretary Fisher planned to come here as a commissioner to investigate local conditions. Doctor Fisher evidently had expectations in planning his trip that his son would be with him, but the secretary, as was announced some time ago, was unable to make the trip at this time.

Whether the secretary will come later, or whether the President will send some other commissioner, remains an open question. After Doctor Fisher's visit, the Governor was asked if he had any direct news from Washington as to a commissioner coming here to investigate local affairs, and he answered he had not been further advised on the subject.

ASK MORE POWERS FOR INSPECTORS

(Continued from page one.)

In previous reports I mentioned the lack of cooperation on the part of many citizens, who failed to respond when called upon to strip their trees of ripe or overripe and infested fruits. Those householders, although comparatively few in numbers, have caused much extra work and have also been the cause of repeated inspections. Many have had to be continually reminded of the penalty called for by the regulations.

Fortunately the department has been able up to this time to cope with the situation without having recourse to the courts, although it may be that one or two delinquents may shortly make it necessary to bring about such an undesirable proceeding. It is certain that had it not been for such lack of cooperation, conditions of infestation in some districts would be much better than they are or are likely to be.

Work on Mangoes.

Preliminary inspections on the 'heights' and valleys back of Honolulu, all of which include the most northerly precincts in the quarantined districts, appear to show that the infestation of wild guava is by no means as great as might have been expected, in view of the conditions which existed in the residential area before the clean cut campaign started. I hope to be able to report to you further as to this as soon as the mango season is over.

The full force of inspectors will be required during the next month or two to see that all fallen mangoes are daily cleaned up and thoroughly destroyed. In many cases this labor will be forced on the department, as many of the poorer householders are without yardmen and have no means of paying for any extra labor arbitrarily thrust upon them.

More Plants Infected.

After describing his trip to Hawaii, and plans to work on all the other islands, Giffard's report tells of fruits newly reported to be affected by the fly, as follows:

"Since my last report the following Honolulu fruits have been found by us to be infected with the Mediterranean fruit fly and should be added to the

long list of those already reported on, viz: Kumquat (Citrus japonica); Muraya exotica (small red fruit, locally known as mock orange); Eugenia (species).

"I would further report that coffee berries, varieties of orange, Loquats, varieties of Eugenia, and 'hamani' seeds (species) appear to be among the worst infected fruits so far examined. It is not to be inferred from this, however, that other fruits are not also more or less attacked. Peaches are again coming into season and these will have to be especially watched, as that variety of fruit is one which always receives the early attention of the fly."

Many More Inspectors.

Giffard announced the following list of inspectors and committees on the other islands, appointed as a result of his trip, and all the appointments were confirmed:

In the district of Hilo—Committee: A. Lindsay, chairman; H. V. Patten, E. F. Nicoll, D. S. Bowman, Brother Matthias. Inspectors: D. S. Bowman, J. S. Caceres, E. A. Namahala, C. R. Russell, S. K. Lo, John Tait, Laupa-hoe.

In the district of Kona—Committee: W. G. Ogg, Pahala; William Wolters, Naelehu.

In the district of Kona—Committee: J. P. Curtis, Kailua.

In the district of Kohala—Committee: John Hind, chairman; H. H. Benton, H. L. Holstein, secretary, N. Kohalo. Inspectors: Thomas Kanaana, Pika Kanaikuihi, Kuntai Akina, S. Kohalo; Palmer P. Woods, N. Kohalo. In the district of Waialua—Inspectors: Clement Crowell, John Ferreira, Wailuku; George K. Kawenaele, Kahului; James L. Cornwell, McGregor's Landing; Joseph B. Wilson, Kahului; William Feuerpeil, Kihel.

In the district of Lahaina—Inspectors: C. R. Lindsey, Lahaina; William Kakuakini, Lahaina.

In the district of Hana—Inspectors: F. Wittrock, Hana; E. J. Silva, Hana; A. M. Maheana, Keane; D. K. Kahokele, Nahu; J. K. Knapp, Kipahulu; J. Keike, Mokulan.

In the district of Makawao—Inspectors: P. N. Kahokuohina, Maliko Bay; J. Konohia Us, Maliko Bay; James Brown, Makana and Keaukapu.

On the island of Lanai—Inspector: William Dickson, Manele.

ISLAND STEAMERS CHANGE SCHEDULE

Mauna Kea Wreck Puts Other Vessels on Different Runs. —Kilauea to Hilo.

By the putting out of commission of the steamer Mauna Kea of the Inter-Island fleet several changes will be made in the regular schedule maintained by the company, the most important being that the Kilauea will take the Hilo run and will not sail until tomorrow afternoon.

Instead of sailing at five this afternoon for Kailua ports, the Kinu will get away at ten o'clock this morning for two ports of the Mauna Kea's run—Mahukona and Kailua.

Tomorrow the Kilauea will sail for Lihue, McGregor's and Hilo, sailing at two o'clock in the afternoon. To take the place of the Kinu this afternoon at five o'clock for Kailua ports, the Mauna Kea will be dispatched. On Friday the Kinu will be back and sail for the Kilauea run regularly.

The Nocu sails this afternoon at five o'clock for Kilauea and ports of call and the other steamers which get away regularly today will sail according to schedule.

ONE THUG LESS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A jury in the superior court yesterday found John S. Rogers guilty of murder in the first degree. He was accused of the murder of Benjamin Goodman, salesman for the Brilliant Jewelry Company, on November 18th. Rogers was arrested shortly after Goodman's body was found at Front and Oregon streets covered by a pile of grapeskins, his head shattered and a quantity of jewelry worth \$5000 gone.

The detectives recovered nearly all of the jewelry from Rogers when his paramour, Hazel Smith, disclosed its hiding place. Rogers then accused two of his assistants of the murder, but later admitted that they were innocent.

EARTHQUAKE SOMEWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Seismographs here record a distant earthquake.

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